Partnership
Accounts

CDC Scots GP Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
Year ended 31 December 2020

Company Number: SC379812

Contents

Directors' Report

The directors are pleased to present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 December 2020.

Directors

Colin Buckley	Appointed 10 September 2019
Jane Earl	Appointed 19 June 2017
Carolyn Sims	Appointed 2 October 2020

Principal activity
The principal activity of the Company is that of acting as a general partner to a partnership whose main activity is that of investment holding.

Business and performance review
The Company recorded a net loss of US$14,527 for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: net loss of US$13,086). The net liabilities of the Company were US$57,873 at 31 December 2020 (2019: net liabilities US$43,347).

Financial statements
The Statement of Directors' Responsibilities is shown separately. The Company is exempt from preparing a strategic report.

Notes 9 and 10 to the financial statements include the Company's policies and processes for managing its financial risk, details of its financial instruments and hedging activities and its exposures to credit and liquidity risk. The directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

Going Concern
The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next 12 months. The Directors have considered the Company's position and note that current assets are less than the current liabilities even when excluding the inter-company payables and therefore relies on CDC Group plc to cover any ongoing expenses. These conditions indicate there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

CDC Group plc has issued a letter of support which confirms that CDC Group plc will cover any ongoing expenses incurred by the Company. Whilst the letter of support is not a legal contract, the Directors have full confidence that CDC Group plc will continue to support the Company.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continues to cause extensive disruptions to businesses and economic activities globally. Whilst the impact of the pandemic is now known, uncertainties remain over the effectiveness and speed of the vaccination roll-out, which may continue to cause market volatility on a global scale. In assessing the going concem status of the Company, the Directors have closely monitored the impact on the Company's activities throughout the year and has considered the cashflow forecasts of the ultimate parent company, CDC Group plc. Current forecast demonstrate that the Group has sufficient liquid resources available to maintain planned investment pace until the end of 2023 without needing to draw on the revolving credit facility.

The Directors have also considered the implication of Brexit and have concluded that the primary direct risk of the UK's exit from the EU is not material to the Company, given its activities are primarily carried out outside of the EU. After taking the above issues into consideration, the Directors consider the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Principal risks
The Company acts as a general partner to a partnership investing in private equity funds in developing countries. The Company values its portfolio according to the valuation methodology described in note 11 to the accounts. Investments are valued at fair value, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. For further detail on other risks affecting the entity, please refer to note 10.

Valuation risks are mitigated by comprehensive reviews of the application of the valuation methodology.

Subsequent events
There have been no material events since the reporting period that would require adjustment to these financial statements, refer to note 12 for detailed note.

Other information
So far as each director is aware at the date of approval of this report, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware and each director confirms that he or she has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. Each director benefits from an indemnity which includes provisions in relation to duties as a director of the Company or an associated company and protection against derivative actions

Appointment of auditor
In accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing the continuing appointment of Deloitte LLP as the Company's auditor was passed by the members of the Company, following which, in accordance with Section 487, Deloitte will be deemed to be reappointed and will therefore continue in office for the following year.

Approved by the Board of directors on 2 June 2021 and signed on behalf of the Board on 2 June 2021.

Carolyn Sims
Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

in respect of the Directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of CDC Scots GP Limited

Opinion
In our opinion the financial statements of CDC Scots GP Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of cash flows;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 12.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law, and IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern
We draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the company's current assets are less than the current liabilities even when excluding the inter-company payables and therefore it relies on CDC Group plc to cover any ongoing expenses. As stated in note 1, these events or conditions along with the other matters as set forth in note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The other information comprises the information included in the annual accounts, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual accounts. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud
Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act and relevant tax legislation; and

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of CDC Scots GP Limited

- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Act, the Equality Act, and Senior Manager Certification Regime.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report;
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report
This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Yasir Aziz ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
3 June 2021

Statement of Financial Position

As 31 December

	Notes	2020 US$	2019 US$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Equity investment	2	1	1
		1	1
Current assets			
Amount due from limited partnership	8	4,008	3,000
Cash and cash equivalents	3	[illegible]	-
Other receivables		[illegible]	74
		10,713	3,074
Total assets		10,714	3,075
Equity and liabilities			
Shareholders' equity			
Issued capital	4	2	2
Accumulated deficit		(67,875)	(43,348)
		(67,873)	(43,346)
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to parent company	8	[illegible]	32,846
Other payables and provisions	7	[illegible]	13,575
Total liabilities		[illegible]	46,422
Total equity and liabilities		10,714	3,075

The Company registration number is SC379812.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The accounts were approved by the members of the Board on 2 June 2021 and were signed on their behalf by:

Carolyn Sims
Director

CDC Scots GP Limited
50 Lothian Road,
Festival Square,
Edinburgh EH3 9WJ,
Scotland

Statement of Comprehensive Expense

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 Total US$	2019 Total US$
Annual priority profit share	8	[illegible]	1,000
Administrative and other expenses	6	[illegible]	(13,881)
Expense from operations before tax and finance costs		[illegible]	(12,881)
Finance income		[illegible]	22
Net foreign exchange differences		[illegible]	(225)
Expense from operations before tax		[illegible]	(13,085)
Corporation tax charge	5	[illegible]	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year		[illegible]	(13,085)

All the above items are derived from continuing operations.

The Company has no items of other comprehensive expense for the current year or the previous year.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 US$	2019 US$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Expense from operations before tax		(14,527)	(13,085)
Foreign exchange movements		-	-
Expense from operations before changes in working capital		(14,527)	(13,085)
Change in other receivables		(1,112)	(74)
Change in amounts due to parent company		15,075	707
Change in amounts due from limited partnership		(1,000)	(1,000)
Change in other payables		[illegible]	5,800
Cash flows from operations		5,527	(7,652)
Tax paid		-	-
Cash flows from operating activities		5,527	(7,652)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		5,527	(7,652)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		-	7,652
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		5,527	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Notes	Share capital US$	Accumulated deficit US$	Total US$
At 1 January 2019		2	(30,263)	(30,261)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		-	(13,085)	(13,085)
At 31 December 2019	4	2	(43,348)	(43,346)
Changes in equity for 2020				
Total comprehensive expense for the year		-	[illegible]	[illegible]
At 31 December 2020	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Continued

1. Corporate information and accounts preparation

Corporate information

The financial statements of CDC Scots GP Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 2 June 2021. The Company was incorporated under the laws of Scotland on 7 June 2010 (the Company number is SC379812), limited by shares. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of CDC Group plc, a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales, whose registered office is 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6DE, England. CDC Group plc acts as the intermediate parent company of the Company and its financial statements are publicly available. The ultimate parent of the Company is the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs with effect on 30 September 2020.

The Company's registered office is located at 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh EH3 9WJ, Scotland.

The principal activity of the Company is to act as general partner to CDC Scots LP a limited partnership.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the EU.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for other financial instruments that have been presented and measured at fair value in accordance with relevant accounting standards.

The financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. Assets and liabilities are retranslated at spot rates at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the yearend exchange rate are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

A summary of other significant accounting policies can be found in note 11.

Going Concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next 12 months. The Directors have considered the Company's position and note that current assets are less than the current liabilities even when excluding the inter-company payables and therefore relies on CDC Group plc to cover any ongoing expenses. These conditions indicate there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

CDC Group plc has issued a letter of support which confirms that CDC Group plc will cover any ongoing expenses incurred by the Company. Whilst the letter of support is not a legal contract, the Directors have full confidence that CDC Group plc will continue to support the Company.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continues to cause extensive disruptions to businesses and economic activities globally. Whilst the impact of the pandemic is now known, uncertainties remain over the effectiveness and speed of the vaccination roll-out, which may continue to cause market volatility on a global scale. In assessing the going concern status of the Company, the Directors have closely monitored the impact on the Company's activities throughout the year and has considered the cashflow forecasts of the ultimate parent company, CDC Group plc. Current forecast demonstrate that the Group has sufficient liquid resources available to maintain planned investment pace until the end of 2023 without needing to draw on the revolving credit facility.

The Directors have also considered the implication of Brexit and have concluded that the primary direct risk of the UK's exit from the EU is not material to the Company, given its activities are primarily carried out outside of the EU. After taking the above issues into consideration, the Directors consider the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

2. Equity investment

	2020 Unlisted Shares US$	2019 Unlisted Shares US$
At 31 December, at cost	1	1

The equity investment relates to an investment in a limited partnership. The investment is valued at cost less impairment.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Cash at bank and in hand	5,527	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,527	-

Cash at bank and in hand earns no interest. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is US$5,527 (2019: US$Nil).

4. Issued capital

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid Ordinary shares		
1 Ordinary share of Sterling £1	2	2

5. Income tax expenses

Current tax

	2020 US$	2019 US$
UK tax charge/(credit)	-	-
Prior year charge/(credit)	-	-
Total income tax expense per the statement of comprehensive income	-	-

Deferred tax

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Current year charge/(credit)	-	-
Prior year charge/(credit)	-	-
Total income tax expense per the statement of comprehensive income	-	-

Total tax reconciliation

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Income/(Expense) before tax	(14,527)	(13,085)
UK tax rate @ 19%	(2,760)	(2,486)
Effects of:		
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	2,760	2,486
Total income tax expense for the year	-	-

We note that The Chancellor announced in the recent UK Budget an increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19 to 25 percent which is due to take effect from 1 April 2023. This change is currently drafted in section 6 of Finance (No.2) Bill 2021. However as of the date of filing, this legislative change has not been substantively enacted and therefore not reflected in our income tax balances for the period ended 31 December 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Continued

6. Administrative and other expenses

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Auditor remuneration	**11,403**	10,839
Other expenses	**3,751**	3,042
Total administrative and other expenses	**15,154**	13,881

Audit remuneration is for the auditing of financial statements. The Company has no employees and no related staff costs.

7. Other payables and provisions

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Accrued audit fees	**11,483**	10,595
Other accruals	**6,148**	2,980
Other Payables	**35**	-
Total other payables and provisions	**17,666**	13,575

8. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company entered into transactions with its parent company and its limited partnership, all of which were carried out on an arm's length basis.

The transactions entered into and trading balances outstanding at 31 December were as follows:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Statement of comprehensive income		
Priority profit share	**1,000**	1,000
Statement of financial position		
Amount due to parent company	**50,921**	32,846
Amounts due from limited partnership	**4,000**	3,000

9. Financial instruments

The Company's assets consist of amount due from limited partnership, equity investments, short term receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Company's liabilities consist of short-term payables and the inter-company loan. These financial liabilities are recorded at cost since they are not trading liabilities. The fair value of these items, for disclosure purposes, approximates to their carrying value.

Assets	2020 US$	2019 US$
Financial assets at amortised cost	**1**	1
Cash and cash equivalents	**5,527**	-
Amounts due from limited partnership	**4,000**	3,000
Trade receivables and prepayments	**1,186**	74
Liabilities		
Amounts due to parent company	**(50,921)**	(32,846)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(17,666)**	(13,575)
At 31 December	**(57,874)**	(43,347)

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

9. Financial instruments (continued)

Currency exposures
Exposure to currency risk arises in the normal course of the Company's investment business. The Company does not hedge any foreign exchange exposure. As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Company held assets and liabilities in foreign currency as follows:

2020

Assets	**USD US$**	**GBP US$**	**Total US$**
Financial assets at amortised cost	**1**	**-**	**1**
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**-**	**-**
Amounts due from limited partnership	**4,000**	**-**	**4,000**
Trade receivables and prepayments	**-**	**1,186**	**1,186**
Liabilities			
Amounts due to parent company	**-**	**(50,921)**	**(50,921)**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**-**	**(17,666)**	**(17,666)**
At 31 December	**4,001**	**(67,402)**	**(63,401)**
Sensitivity analysis based on 10%		(6,740)	

2019

Assets	**USD US$**	**GBP US$**	**Total US$**
Financial assets at amortised cost	1	-	1
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-
Amounts due from limited partnership	3,000	-	3,000
Trade receivables and prepayments	74	-	74
Liabilities			
Amounts due to parent company	-	(32,846)	(32,846)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	(13,575)	(13,575)
At 31 December	3,075	(46,422)	(43,347)
Sensitivity analysis based on 10%		(4,642)	

The above sensitivity analysis shows the impact a 10% change in the relevant exchange rate would have on the Total Shareholder's Equity of the Company. The directors have determined that 10% is a reasonable possible change based on expected volatility of the relevant currencies.

Liquidity risk
For the purposes of this note, the disclosure on financial assets has been split between these asset classes in order to give more meaningful information. The following tables show the maturity profile of the Company's assets:

2020 Financial assets: Maturity profile	**Amounts due from limited partnership US$**
Due within one year, but not on demand	**4,000**
Total	**4,000**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Continued

9. Financial instruments (continued)

2019 Financial assets: Maturity profile	Amounts due from limited partnership US$
Due within one year, but not on demand	3,000
Total	3,000

The following tables show the maturity profile of the Company's liabilities:

2020 Financial liabilities: Maturity profile	Amounts due to parent company US$
Due within one year, but not on demand	**50,921**
Total	**50,921**

2019 Financial liabilities: Maturity profile	Amounts due to parent company US$
Due within one year, but not on demand	32,846
Total	32,846

The Company does not net off contractual amounts of financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
Financial assets
Unquoted equity investments are included in the statement of financial position at fair value. There is no material difference between the fair value and the book value of the Company's investments, cash and amounts due from limited partnership.

Financial liabilities
There is no material difference between the fair value and the book value of the Company's amounts payable to parent company and tax payable.

10. Financial risk management
The Company's activities expose them to a variety of financial risks including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Market risk includes foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The main financial risks managed by the Company are foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company would not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company has minimised its illiquidity risk by ensuring that it has adequate banking facilities and reserve borrowing capacity through its parent.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December was:

	Notes	2020 US$	2019 US$
Equity investments	2	**1**	1
Amount due from limited partnership	8	**4,000**	3,000
Cash and cash equivalents	3	**5,527**	-
Other receivables		**1,186**	74
Total		**10,714**	3,075

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

10. Financial risk management (continued)

The Company's policy is to recognise an impairment loss when objective evidence exists that the estimated future cash flows of the asset have decreased and that this decrease can be reliably estimated. Several factors are considered when identifying indicators of impairment including, breach of contract or financial difficulties being experienced by the obligor. Based on historical trends the Company believes no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of financial assets not past due.

Credit risk on the Company's cash balances is mitigated as the Company transacts with institutions with high credit ratings. If possible, cash is deposited with financial institutions that have a long-term credit rating ascribed by Moody's of A2 or above.

Market risk
Foreign currency risk
Exposure to currency risk arises in the normal course of the Company's investment business. The Company has minimal exposure to the Pound Sterling. The Company has a cash balance of US$5,527 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: US$ Nil) denominated in Pounds Sterling.

Capital management
CDC Scots GP Limited considers its capital to be the total equity shown in statement of changes of equity. The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns and benefits for stakeholders; and
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the Company's businesses.

The Board monitors the results of the Company and its financial position.

11. Summary of significant accounting policies

Non-current assets
Investments
The company would normally classify its equity investments as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

In this case the company classifies its investment at cost. The partnership agreement states that CDC Group enjoy all the profits after Scots GP get their $1,000 profit share, the $1,000 is receipted as a dividend annually, therefore the value in Scots GP is always $1.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, contractual obligations, to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
Provisions are recognised if there is a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, which has arisen as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed where the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events or where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with reasonable reliability.

Contingent assets are not recognised, but are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Income
Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and can be reliably measured. The Company received US$1,000 annually as a priority profit share from CDC Scots LP.

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

11. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Income tax
Current tax is recognised as income or expense and is included in the net profit for the year, unless it relates to a transaction or event which is recognised directly in equity, whereupon the current tax is charged or credited to equity accordingly.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when they arise from the same tax reporting Company and relate to the same tax authority and when the legal right to offset exists.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as a tax credit or expense in the year in which they arise except for deferred taxes recognised or disposed of upon the acquisition or disposal of a subsidiary.

Deferred tax is provided in full using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted.

Non-UK withholding tax is calculated on investment income (currently classified as fair value gains) which is due on investments held outside the UK.

Critical accounting judgments
The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to exercise judgment in applying relevant accounting policies. The key areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the individual financial statements, is the application of the going concern assumption.

Sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of estimates. The key accounting estimates are the carrying value of our investment assets, the investment is carried at cost, detailed above under investments.

IFRSs issued but not yet effective
The accounting policies set out in these financial statements have been applied consistently to all periods presented.

The following standards are issued but not yet effective and have not been applied to these financial statements. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. These are not expected to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. The standard is currently effective from 1 January 2021 and has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The Company will assess the expected impact of adopting this standard and it is expected not to have any material impact to the Company.
- Amendments to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework.
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use
- Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-Current.
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

12. Subsequent Events

There have been no material events since the reporting period that would require adjustment to these financial statements. Events after the reporting period that would require adjustment to these financial statements are those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at 31 December 2020. Events after the reporting period that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period do not lead to adjustment of the financial statements, but are disclosed in the event that they are material.

CDC Scots GP Limited
50 Lothian Road
Festival Square
Edinburgh EH3 9WJ
Scotland

Registered in Scotland
Company number SC 379812

CDC Scots LP
Annual Report and Financial Statements
Year ended 31 December 2020

Partnership Number: SL007946

Contents

General Partner's Report

The General Partner is pleased to present its report together with the audited financial statements of CDC Scots LP (the "Partnership") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Partners

CDC Scots GP Ltd	General Partner since 8 June 2010
CDC Group plc	Limited Partner since 8 June 2010

Principal activity
The principal activity of the Partnership is that of investment holding.

Business and performance review
The Partnership recorded a net profit of US$9,576,790 for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: net loss of US$8,745,221). The net assets attributable to the partners is US$68,593,393 at 31 December 2020 (2019: US$56,965,602).

Financial statements
Notes 8 and 9 to the financial statements include the Partnership's policies and processes for managing its financial risk, details of its financial instruments and hedging activities and its exposures to credit and liquidity risk. The Partner believes that the Partnership is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. The Partnership was exempt from preparing a strategic report.

Principal risks
The Partnership invests in private equity funds in developing countries. The Partnership values its portfolio according to CDC Group plc's (CDC) valuation methodology. CDC valuation guidelines have been developed in accordance with IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines. Investments are valued at fair value, which is the price which would be received in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. For further detail on other risks affecting the Partnership, please refer to note 9.

The detailed valuation methodology sets out best practice with respect to valuing investments (note 11).

Valuation risks are mitigated by comprehensive reviews of underlying investments in the private equity funds carried out by the managers of the private equity funds at least twice each year.

Going concern
The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Partnership has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next 12 months. In accordance with the Limited Partnership agreement between CDC Group plc ("Group") and CDC Scots GP Limited establishing CDC Scots LP the Partnership signed on 7 June 2010, CDC Group plc will not seek repayment of its loan, unless the partnership has sufficient liquid assets to meet such a demand. The Directors have reasonable expectation that the Group and the partnership have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the report and financial statements.

CDC Group plc has prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the partnership will have sufficient funds, through funding from CDC Group plc, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. CDC Group plc has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the partnership, and that it does not intend to seek repayment of the amounts due at the balance sheet date, for the period covered by the forecasts. The Directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the report and financial statements.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continues to cause extensive disruptions to businesses and economic activities globally. While the impact of the pandemic is now known, uncertainties remain over the effectiveness and speed of the vaccination roll-out, which may continue to cause market volatility on a global scale. In assessing the going concern status for the partnership, the Directors and the Investment Advisor have closely monitored the impact on the partnership's investment portfolio throughout the year and has considered the cash flow forecasts of the ultimate parent company, CDC Group plc. Current forecasts demonstrate that the Group has sufficient liquid resources available for to maintain planned investment pace until the end of 2023 without needing to draw on the revolving credit facility.

The Directors have also considered the implication of Brexit and have concluded that the primary direct risk of the UK's exit from the EU is not material to the partnership given its investment activities are primarily carried out outside of the EU. After taking the above into consideration, the Directors consider the partnership has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months form the date of approval of the financial statements.

Subsequent events
There have been no material events since the reporting period that would require adjustment to these financial statements, refer to note 12 for detailed note.

Other information
So far as each Partner is aware at the date of approval of this report, there is no relevant audit information of which the Partnership's auditor is unaware and each Partner confirms that he or she has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a Partner in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Partnership's auditor is aware of that information.

Appointment of auditor
A resolution proposing the appointment of Deloitte as the Partnership's auditor was put to and accepted by the General Partner.

Statement of General Partner's responsibilities in respect of the General Partner's Report and the financial statements

The Limited Partnership Agreement requires the General Partner of the Partnership to maintain proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position at any time of the Partnership. The General Partner has general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to it to safeguard the assets of the Partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the General Partner

Carolyn Sims
Director of CDC Scots GP Ltd, General Partner to CDC Scots LP
2 June 2021

Statement of General Partner's Responsibilities

in respect of the General Partner's Report and the financial statements

The General Partner is responsible for preparing the General Partner's Report and partnership financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008 requires the General Partner to prepare partnership financial statements for each financial year in accordance with Part 15 and Chapter 1 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Under that law the General Partner has elected to prepare the partnership financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU and applicable law.

Under company law the General Partner must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the partnership and of the profit or loss of the partnership for that period. In these financial statements, the General Partner is required to:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the partnership's ability to continue as a going concern.

The General Partner is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the partnerships' transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The General Partner is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The General partner is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the partnership's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of CDC Scots LP

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of CDC Scots LP (the 'qualifying partnership'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the qualifying partnership's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of comprehensive expense;
- the statement of cash flows;
- the statement of changes in net assets attributable to partners; and
- the related notes 1 to 12.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law, and IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the qualifying partnership in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the members' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the qualifying partnership's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the members with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual accounts, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The members are responsible for the other information contained within the annual accounts. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of members

As explained more fully in the members' responsibilities statement, the members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the members are responsible for assessing the partnership's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the members either intend to liquidate the qualifying partnership or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the qualifying partnership's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the qualifying partnership's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of CDC Scots LP

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the qualifying partnership operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act and relevant tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the qualifying partnership's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included the Anti-Bribery and Corruption Act, the Equality Act, and Senior Manager Certification Regime.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

- Valuation of investments - with the assistance of our valuation specialists we have assessed significant unobservable inputs by challenging the management around the valuation's key inputs and assumptions, whilst performing selected retrospective analysis on forecasts to assess for management bias.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the members' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the members' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the members' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- the members were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report;
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of members' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the partnership's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the partnership's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the qualifying partnership and the partnership's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Yasir Aziz ACA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
3 June 2021

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December

	Notes	2020 US$	2019 US$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Equity investments	2	[illegible]	56,945,315
		[illegible]	56,945,315
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	[illegible]	30,497
Other receivables		[illegible]	384
		[illegible]	30,881
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Other payables	5	[illegible]	(10,595)
Net current assets		[illegible]	20,286
Net assets attributable to the partners		[illegible]	56,965,601
Represented by:			
Equity contributions	4	[illegible]	1,001
Loan account	4	[illegible]	41,754,043
Income account	4	[illegible]	15,210,557
Total partners' capital		[illegible]	59,965,601

The partnership registration number is SL007946.

Notes 1 to 12 form part of the financial statements.

The accounts were approved by the members of the Board of the General Partner on 2 June 2021 and were signed on their behalf by:

Carolyn Sims
Director of CDC Scots GP Ltd, General Partner to CDC Scots LP

50 Lothian Road,
Festival Square,
Edinburgh EH3 9WJ,
Scotland

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the 12 months to 31 December

	Notes	2020 Total US$	2019 Total US$
Fair value gains/(losses)	2	9,590,304	(8,726,961)
Annual priority profit share expense	7	(1,000)	(1,000)
Administrative and other expenses	6	(11,973)	(14,070)
Income/ (Expense) from operations before tax and finance costs		9,577,331	(8,742,031)
Finance income		-	22
Net foreign exchange differences		(541)	(3,214)
Comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		**9,576,790**	**(8,745,221)**

Notes 1 to 12 form part of the financial statements.

All the above items are derived from continuing operations.

The partnership has no items of other comprehensive income or expense for the current or previous year.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the 12 months to 31 December

	Notes	2020 US$	2019 US$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(Losses) from operations before tax		[illegible]	(8,745,221)
Finance income		[illegible]	(22)
Change in value of equity investments	2	[illegible]	8,726,961
Foreign exchange movements		[illegible]	3,204
Losses from operations before changes in working capital		[illegible]	(15,078)
Change in amounts due to partners		[illegible]	(384)
Change in amounts due to partners		[illegible]	1,000
Change in other payables		[illegible]	270
Cash flows from operations		[illegible]	(14,192)
Interest received		[illegible]	22
Cash flows from operating activities		[illegible]	(14,170)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of equity investments	2	[illegible]	1,777,823
Acquisition of equity investments	2	[illegible]	(21,248,182)
Cash flows from investing activities		[illegible]	(19,470,359)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan advances from partners	4	[illegible]	19,515,000
Loan repayment to partners	4	[illegible]	(13,053)
Cash flows from financing activities		[illegible]	19,501,947
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(17,477)	17,418
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		30,497	16,285
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(541)	(3,206)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		12,479	30,497

Notes 1 to 13 form part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to the Partners

	2020			2019		
	General partner US$	Limited partner US$	Total US$	General partner US$	Limited partner US$	Total US$
Net assets attributable to the partners at 1 January	2,001	56,963,601	56,965,602	2,001	46,205,874	46,207,875
Net Increase/(Decrease) in loan account	-	2,051,001	2,051,001	-	19,502,948	19,502,948
Total comprehensive income/(expense)	-	9,576,790	9,576,790	-	(8,745,221)	(8,745,221)
Net assets attributable to the partners at 31 December	2,001	68,591,392	68,593,393	2,001	56,963,601	56,965,602

Notes 1 to 12 form part of the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Corporate information and accounts preparation

Corporate information

CDC Scots LP (the "Partnership") was registered as a limited partnership under the laws of Scotland on 8th June 2010 (the partnership number is SL007946). The partnership was constituted by CDC Scots GP Limited (incorporated in Scotland whose registered office is located at the 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh EH3 9WJ, Scotland) and CDC Group plc (a public limited company incorporated in England and Wales whose registered office is Level 1, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6DE, England) under the terms of a limited partnership agreement dated 8 June 2010. CDC Group plc acts as the intermediate parent and its financial statements are publicly available. Following the merger of DFID and the Foreign and Commonwealth office in September 2020, the ultimate parent became the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs with effect on 30 September 2020.

The partnerships' registered office is located at the 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh EH3 9WJ, Scotland.

The principal activity of the Partnership is that of investment holding.

Statement of compliance

Under the Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008, the partnership, as a qualifying limited partnership, is required to prepare and have audited an annual report and financial statements under Part 15 and Chapter 1 of Part 16 of the companies Act 2006 as if the limited partnership was a company formed and registered under the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements of the partnership have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the EU.

Basis of preparation

Under the Partnerships Act, the partners have the choice whether their financial statements are prepared under that applicable law and either UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU. The partners have decided to apply IFRSs as adopted by the EU

The Financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Going Concern

Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Partnership has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next 12 months. In accordance with the Limited Partnership agreement between CDC Group plc ("Group") and CDC Scots GP Limited establishing CDC Scots LP the Partnership signed on 7 June 2010, CDC Group plc will not seek repayment of its loan, unless the partnership has sufficient liquid assets to meet such a demand. The Directors have reasonable expectation that the Group and the partnership have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the report and financial statements.

CDC Group plc has prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the partnership will have sufficient funds, through funding from CDC Group plc, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period. CDC Group plc has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the partnership, and that it does not intend to seek repayment of the amounts due at the balance sheet date, for the period covered by the forecasts. The Directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the report and financial statements.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continues to cause extensive disruptions to businesses and economic activities globally. While the impact of the pandemic is now known, uncertainties remain over the effectiveness and speed of the vaccination roll-out, which may continue to cause market volatility on a global scale. In assessing the going concern status for the partnership, the Directors and the Investment Advisor have closely monitored the impact on the partnership's investment portfolio throughout the year and has considered the cash flow forecasts of the ultimate parent company, CDC Group plc. Current forecasts demonstrate that the Group has sufficient liquid resources available for to maintain planned investment pace until the end of 2023 without needing to draw on the revolving credit facility.

The Directors have also considered the implication of Brexit and have concluded that the primary direct risk of the UK's exit from the EU is not material to the partnership given its investment activities are primarily carried out outside of the EU. After taking the above into consideration, the Directors consider the partnership has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least twelve months form the date of approval of the financial statements.

CDC Scots LP meets the definition of an investment entity under the provisions of IFRS10. Under IFRS 10 investment entities are required to hold subsidiaries at FVTPL rather than consolidate them.

Assessment as investment entity

Under the definition of an investment entity, as set out in the standard, the entity should satisfy all three of the following tests:

- An entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment services; and
- An entity that commits to its investors that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both; and

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

1. Corporate information and accounts preparation (continued)

- An entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

In assessing whether the partnership meets the definition of an investment entity set out in IFRS 10 management note that:

- The partnership receives funds from CDC Group plc for the purpose of investing and provides investment management services.
- CDC Scots LPs' purpose is to invest for capital appreciation and investment income so as to contribute to sustainable development and economic growth in developing countries by creating lasting employment.
- The partnership measures and evaluates the performance of all of its investments on a fair value basis. Management use fair value information as a primary measurement to evaluate the performance of all of the investments and in decision making.

The financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is also the partnership's functional currency. Assets and liabilities are retranslated at spot rates at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the yearend exchange rate are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised. Sources of estimation uncertainty are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The area on which the most significant estimates and judgements are made is on the fair value of equity investments. The partnership's fair value methodology for equity investments is disclosed in note 11.

2. Equity investments

	2020 Unlisted Shares US$	2019 Unlisted Shares US$
At 1 January, at fair value	56,945,315	46,201,915
Additions	2,054,560	21,248,182
Disposals	-	(1,777,823)
Increase in fair value for the year	9,590,304	(8,726,959)
At 31 December, at fair value	68,590,179	56,945,315

Unlisted shares are included within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the partnership holds no Level 1 or Level 2 investments. There have been no transfers between levels during the year.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for the asset that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The partnership's fair value methodology for equity investments is disclosed in note 11.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the partnership. The partnership considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table presents additional information about valuation methodologies used for investments which have real subjective inputs that are measured at fair value and categorized within Level 3 as at 31 December 2020. In addition to the techniques and inputs noted in the table below, according to the valuation policy other valuation techniques and methodologies may be used when determining fair value measurements. The table below is not intended to be all-inclusive, but rather provides information on the significant Level 3 inputs as they relate to fair value measurements. The table provides an analysis of the most judgmental fair value which is determined using multiples approach.

Notes to the Accounts

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2. Equity investments (continued)

Description	[redacted]	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Median input	Reasonable possible shift +/- (absolute value)	Change in Valuation +/- USD $M
Global Equity Securities	[redacted]	Price/Sales Multiple	Revenue Multiple	6.3x	18.5%	3.8
			EBITDA Multiple	1.8x	18.5%	4.4

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	[redacted]	2019 US$
Cash at bank and in hand	[redacted]	30,497
Total cash and cash equivalents	[redacted]	30,497

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is US$12,479 (2019: US$30,497).

4. Total partners' capital

	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Equity contributions			
As at 1 January 2020	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Contributions during the year	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
As at 31 December 2020	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Loan account			
As at 1 January 2020	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Drawdowns during the year	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Distributions during the year	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
As at 31 December 2020	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Income account			
As at 1 January 2020	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Net income	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
As at 31 December 2020	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

5. Other payables

	[redacted]	2019 US$
Accrued expenses	[redacted]	10,595
Other payables	[redacted]	10,595

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6. Administrative and other expenses

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Auditor remuneration	11,196	12,688
Professional expenses	777	1,263
Other expenses	-	119
Total administrative and other expenses	11,973	14,070

Audit remuneration is for the auditing of financial statements. The partnership has no employees and no related staff costs.

7. Related party transactions

During the year, the partnership entered into transactions with its partners, all of which were carried out on an arm's length basis.

The transactions entered into and trading balances outstanding at 31 December were as follows:

	2020 US$	2019 US$
Statement of comprehensive income		
Priority profit share expense	1,000	1,000
Statement of financial position		
Amount due to CDC Group plc	(2,259,804)	(2,259,804)
Amount due to CDC Scots GP Ltd	(4,000)	(3,000)
Loan due to CDC Group plc	(41,541,239)	(39,491,239)

Under the partnership agreement CDC Group plc have provided an interest free loan to the partnership. The repayment terms are based on the partnership having sufficient liquidity to do so and the after the annual payment of US$1,000 priority profit share to the General Partner.

8. Financial instruments

The partnership's principal financial assets (as defined in IFRS 7) comprise cash and equity investments. For the purposes of this note, the disclosure on financial assets has been split between these asset classes in order to give more meaningful information. Financial liabilities comprise amounts due to partners and other payables.

Currency exposures

The tables below show the partnership's currency exposures that give rise to exchange rate gains and losses that are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Such exposures comprise those monetary assets and liabilities that are not denominated in the partnership's functional currency. The exposure risk is considered to be minimal due to the account balance being kept at a low level.

The following table shows the partnership's foreign currency denominated cash balances:

Functional currency	2020 US$	2019 US$
Sterling	-	-
Total	-	-

Liquidity risk

The following tables show the maturity profile of the partnership's liabilities:

2020 Financial liabilities: Maturity profile	Amounts due to partners US$
Due within one year, but not on demand	2,263,804
Due within two to five years	41,541,239
Total	43,805,043

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

8. Financial instruments (continued)

2019 Financial liabilities: Maturity profile	Amounts due to partners US$
Due within one year, but not on demand	2,262,804
Due within two to five years	39,491,239
Total	41,754,043

The partnership does not net off contractual amounts of financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
Financial assets
Unquoted equity investments are included in the statement of financial position at fair value. There is no material difference between the fair value and the book value of the partnership's cash.

Financial liabilities
There is no material difference between the fair value and the book value of the partnership's amounts payable to partners and other payables.

9. Financial risk management

The partnership's activities expose them to a variety of financial risks including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Market risk includes foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The main financial risks managed by the partnership are foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Liquidity risk
The partnership's policy on liquidity risk is to ensure that they always have sufficient funding to meet all short to medium-term funding requirements. The partnership's cash balance at 31 December 2020 was US$12,479 (2019: US$30,497) and its capital commitments including long-term commitments were US$410,340 (2019: US$406,831).

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the partnership if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December was:

	Notes	2020 US$	2019 US$
Equity investments	2	[illegible]	56,945,315
Cash and cash equivalents	3	[illegible]	30,497
Total		[illegible]	56,975,812

The partnership's policy is to recognise an impairment loss when objective evidence exists that the estimated future cash flows of the asset have decreased and that this decrease can be reliably estimated. Several factors are considered when identifying indicators of impairment including breach of contract or financial difficulties being experienced by the obligor. Based on historical trends the partnership believes no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of financial assets not past due.

Credit risk on the Partnership's cash balances is mitigated as the partnership transact with institutions with high credit ratings. If possible, cash is deposited with financial institutions that have a long-term credit rating ascribed by Moody's of A2 or above.

Market risk
Foreign currency risk
Exposure to currency risk arises in the normal course of the partnership's investment business. The partnership has minimal exposure to the Pound Sterling. The partnership has a cash balance of US$Nil as at 31 December 2020 (2019: US$Nil) denominated in Pound Sterling.

Equity price risk
Equity investment are valued in accordance with CDC valuation methodology and included in the financial statements at fair value, with gains and losses being taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

A 10% change in the fair value of the partnership's equity investment, based upon a reasonable approximation of possible changes, would impact the partnership's profit by US$6,859,018 (2019: US$5,694,531).

Valuation risk
The partnership values its portfolio according to CDC valuation methodology. CDC valuation guidelines have been developed in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines.

Notes to the Accounts

Continued

9. Financial risk management (continued)
Investments are valued at fair value, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants given current market conditions at the measurement date. The detailed valuation methodology sets out best practice with respect to valuing investments. Valuation risks are mitigated by comprehensive reviews of underlying investments in the private equity funds and direct investments carried out by the managers of the private equity funds at least twice a year. These valuations are reviewed by CDC management and then considered by the Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee. The details of the valuation methodology are given in note 11 to the accounts under the Investments heading.

Capital management
CDC considers its capital to be the total equity shown in statement of changes of equity. The partnership's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the partnership's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns and benefits for stakeholders; and
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the partnership's businesses.
- there are no externally imposed capital requirements.

The Board monitors the results of the partnership and its financial position.

10. Capital commitments and contingencies

Amounts contracted for but not provided for in the accounts amounted to US$410,340 (2019: US$406,831) for investment commitments.

There are no contingencies as at the reporting date (2019: nil).

11. Summary of significant accounting policies

Investments
partnership their equity investments as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition. The financial instruments are designated as fair value through profit and loss because the fair value of the investment portfolio is a key performance indicator for the partnership.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss
These financial assets are designated as assets held at fair value through profit and loss by management at the date of inception. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the statement of financial position date.

The partnership's fair value methodology has been derived using the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines. This methodology is applied to direct investments and investments held within funds. The approach to calculating the fair value is as follows:

- the enterprise value is determined for the investee partnership or fund using a methodology that is appropriate in light of the nature, facts and circumstances of the investment and its materiality in the context of the total investment portfolio using reasonable assumptions and estimates;
- the enterprise value is adjusted for surplus assets or liabilities or any other relevant factor;
- higher ranking financial instruments are deducted taking into account any financial structuring that may dilute the investment holding;
- the net attributable enterprise value is apportioned between the financial instruments held according to their ranking; and
- the amounts derived are allocated according to the holding in each financial instrument, representing their fair value.

Valuation methodologies used are as follows:

- investments where fair value derives mainly from the underlying assets, such as funds managed by fund managers, are valued at net asset value using appropriate valuation measures for the underlying assets and liabilities;
- quoted equity is normally valued at the quoted share price. However, in certain circumstances the quoted price may be considered to not represent fair value for example: shares are closely held by related parties; the shares are very thinly traded and small trades lead to excessive volatility in quoted price; or substantial transactions occur at a price that is not the quoted price. Where this is considered the situation, an appropriate alternative methodology is used;

Notes to the Accounts

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11. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- realisations in process are valued at the expected realisation proceeds, although discounts are applied to reflect the level of certainty of the transaction completion;
- if there has been a recent investment in the partnership, the price of the recent investment, less any impairment charge, is considered to determine fair value;
- early stage companies without positive cash flow or profit are valued using an appropriate industry benchmark if that gives a reliable estimate of fair value;
- companies with maintainable profits or cash flows are valued on an earnings basis using an appropriate earnings multiple from companies in similar sectors and markets;
- companies in industries with specific valuation metrics are valued using those specific valuation metrics where they provide the most reliable estimate of fair value;
- companies with no maintainable profits or cash flows at present, but whose cash flows can be forecast with confidence, are valued using future cash flows discounted at the appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate; and
- in exceptional cases, where fair value cannot be reliably measured, the investment is valued at the previous carrying value unless there is evidence of value impairment, in which case value is reduced to reflect the extent of estimated impairment.

Gains and losses realised on disposal or redemption, by reference to the valuation at the previous statement of financial position date and unrealised gains and losses from changes in the fair values of the equity portfolio are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

The partnership uses settlement date accounting when accounting for regular purchases or sales. When the partnership becomes party to a sales contract of an equity investment, it de-recognises the asset on the day ownership is transferred. Any gains or losses arising on purchases between trade and settlement date are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, contractual obligations, to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
Provisions are recognised if there is a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, which has arisen as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed where the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events or where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with reasonable reliability.

Contingent assets are not recognised, but are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Critical accounting judgments
The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to exercise judgment in applying relevant accounting policies. The key areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the individual financial statements, is the investment entity status. Please refer to note 2 for more detail.

Sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of estimates. The key accounting estimates are the carrying value of our investment assets, which are stated at fair value. Asset valuations for unquoted investments are inherently subjective, as they are made on the basis of assumptions which may not prove to be accurate such as discount rates and assumptions in expected cash flows. Sensitivity analysis is provided in note 2.

Income
Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the partnership and can be reliably measured.

Priority Profit Share
The General Partner is entitled to a priority profit share of US$1,000 per annum. As the General Partner is entitled to draw this amount even if profits are not made, and such drawings are not repayable if there are no profits, the General Partner's share is accounted for as an expense of the partnership.

Notes to the Accounts

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11. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

IFRSs issued but not yet effective
The accounting policies set out in these financial statements have been applied consistently to all periods presented.

The following standards are issued but not yet effective, and have not been applied to these financial statements. The partnership intends to adopt these standards when they become effective. These are not expected to have a material impact on the partnership's financial statements:

- IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts; IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. The standard is currently effective from 1 January 2021 and has not yet been endorsed by the EU. CDC Group will assess the expected impact of adopting this standard and it is expected not to have any material impact to the Group.
- Amendments to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework.
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use
- Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-Current.
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle

12. Subsequent Events

There have been no material events since the reporting period that would require adjustment to these financial statements. Events after the reporting period that would require adjustment to these financial statements are those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at 31 December 2020. Events after the reporting period that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period do not lead to adjustment of the financial statements, but are disclosed in the event that they are material.

In accordance with the requirements of IFRS the fair valuations at the date of the statement of financial position reflect the economic conditions in existence at that date. The gains or losses associated with the quarterly valuations will be recognised in the 2021 financial statements. At present the extent of these potential gains or losses cannot be reliably estimated.

CDC Scots LP
50 Lothian Road
Festival Square
Edinburgh EH3 9WJ
Scotland

Registered in Scotland
Partnership number SL007946